FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY.

D Central Clay Committee .- A regular meeting of the Genral Clay Commutee will be held at National Hall on Wednesday evening. It in inst., at 7 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Committee held Nov. 9th. It was

Resolved. That the Delegates report, at the next regular

meeting of the Committee, the list of members of their respective Clubs. By order.

JAMES N. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

JOHN T. DODGE, Secretaries. Our friends who design to favor us with their advertisements will please bear in mind that our terms are CASH,

and however unpleasant it may be for us to refuse, we cannot hereafter permit this rule to be infringed. Our Ledger is full, and we have no Collector. There were several misprint in our article on the

Law of Libel yesterday [head of 2d column]: 'duly re-marking' instead of 'drily;' 'noble Majesty' instead of 'sable;' 'or less smashes as' instead of 'one less,' &c.

For a Notice of 'Thulia'-Letters from Baltimore, Herkimer Co., Erie Co., Indiana, &c , see First Page.

For 'The Home Valentine,' a Poem : Gen. Jackson's Fine, &c., see Last Page.

City Reform.

The Board of Aldermen virtually decided on Monday evening not to abolish the monopoly of selling Meats hitherto awarded to the licensed Butchers in the City Markets. A slight modification is to be effected, and nothing more. It was delicious to see such virtuous ' Free Trade' ' Anti Monopoly' Loco-Focos as Aldermen Purdy, Lee and Leonard (M. C. elect) putting forth all their powers to sustain the Market Monopoly; it was painful to see WHIGS divided and beaten by their

Let us be understood. We are not in favor o having any body come into our city and sell as he pleases the carcase of some dead hog or cow which perhaps has died of poison. We will consent to a rigid Inspection of Meats, if desirable or any thing else calculated to protect our citizenfrom imposition and disease. We would have every man rigidly prosecuted who sets up a nuiance in our city, whether by a meat-shop, slaughter-house, or otherwise. But the idea of compel ling every body to buy and sell butcher's meat i the Public Markets only, is just as bright as would be that of enacting, now that we have Croton Water, that it shall be felony to drink pump-water. The Markets are established, and well known: if we had meat to buy, we should go to them; but we do not understand why people should be com pelled to go there who live a great way off and car buy cheaper at their own doors. This Market business cannot sleep here.

The Sweeping of Streets by Contract comes u to-night, and we trust will be consummated. we shall be cheated out of this important Reform also, we go in for organizing a City Reform Party for the next Charter Election, which, pledging is self to 'divorce' City from National Politics, shall heartily devote itself to the securing of good Gov ernment to the City, and nothing else. Some how or other, this City shall be better governed henceforth than it has been for ten years back, by eithe party. The People have resolved on this.

Whige in the Common Council! through you or over you an extensive and consistent Reform of City Abuses must be carried. Which shall it be Do not hope that one or two good things wil answer; these must be done, and the others not left undone. And whatever you can do of your selves ought to be consummated before the 1st January, so that the new system shall go into effect on that day. The Police Reform cannot be pushed so fast, but must be early matured and pressed upon the Legislature.

We thought the two Posts might have a word to say in favor of these 'anti-Monopoly,' anti-Patronage Reforms ; but they are mute as oysters

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES .- The Lecture before this Association last evening was de livered by Mr. ELIBU BURRITT upon the necessity of preserving Individuality of Character, especially with regard to national and social well-being The leading thought-which of course is indicated by the statement of the subject-was not well wrought out; though the discourse embraced many important truths concerning existing evils in Soci ety, and especially in our own country. The injustice and deformity of the doctrine of Repudiation were boldly depicted, and condemned in mos direct and forcible language, as were also the evilthat grow out of the political organization, and party machinery of the times. The lecturer seemed to attribute all these evils to what he called the 'massification' of Society, by which the members of the State lose their sense of individuality, and of their personal duties, allowing themselves with all their interests and obligations to be swallowed up in the corporation of which they form, not members merely, but constituent, homogeneous parts This is, certainly, an important and to a great extent true aspect of our society: and merits a clearer exposition than Mr. Burritt gave it. His distinctions were not marked by precision nor was the aim of his argument always apprehensible What of it, however, was understood was mainly founded in truth and just judgement, and was calculated to give a wholesome turn to popular

It is impossible to hear Mr. Burritt without interest-even if it be only from the recollection of the great things in learning he has achieved, and of the iron strength of Will-the true source of al great and successful exertion-which he has manifested through his life of toil and study. His lectures, too, uniformly contain much that is true and valuable. His style is strong-though graceless and often turgid to a very displeasing degree: and his delivery is simple, moderately earnest, and marked by more of the direct plainness than the finished grace of true oratory. His figures and comparisons, with which his Lecture last night abounded, were some of them very fine, and nearly all drawn from science or ancient mythology-embracing technical language not universally understood and therefore failing of their intended effect the elucidation and enforcement of the particular points of which illustration was sought.

Netwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the evening, a very respectable audience was in at-

tendance. ANOTHER MEMBER OF CONGRESS HURT .- We learn from the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig that the Hon. THOMAS L. WILLIAMS was on the 25th ult. thrown from a horse near Greenville, and with his foot in the stirrup, dragged some forty yards, and so seriously injured as not to be likely to re-

cover for some weeks. The Charleston Courier has a rumer that Mr. Calhoun intends to withdraw his resignation of his Senatorial seat.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the Secretary UPSHUR is not buief but it is clear, straight forward and not to be mistaken in any of its statements and recommendations. We present below as full and accurate a summary of it as our space will allow.

The Home Squadron has been put in commission under command of Com. STEWART, and as it was not wanted at home the Secretary has assigned to it the duties of the West India Squadon, which he has withdrawn from the service. Her cruising ground now extends from the Banks of Newfoundland to the river Amazon, including the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Missouri and Mississippi have been found to be too expensive and otherwise unfit for cruisng in time of peace. They have therefore been aken out of commission. The Home Squadron promises to be kept usefully employed; and the Secretary recommends the addition to it of two other steam vessels of medium size.

The Brazil Squadron consists of the Delaware 74, Captain McCauley; the frigate Columbia, Captain E. R. Shubrick; the sloops of war Concord, Commander Boerum; John Adams, Commander Conover; Decatur, Commander Farragut; and the schooner Enterprise, Lieutenant J. P. Wilson, all under the command of Commodore Morris. It has been distinguished for order and been of good service to the interests of the country.

The Squadron of the Mediteranean consists of the Fairfield, the Columbus, the Congress and Preble sloops-of-war under command of Com. Morgan, who is soon to give way to Com. Morris. Our relations with the countries of the Mediterra nean are on the most friendly footing. For the outrage offered to the late Consul Carr by an official of Morocco, that nation, says the Secretary, has afforded ample redress.

The squadron in the Pacific consists of the fri gate United States, Captain Armstrong; sloop Cv ane, Commander Stribling; sloop Yorktown, Lieutenant Nicholas; sloop Dale, Commander Dornin and the schooner Shark, Lieutenant Eagle: al under the command of Commodore T. Ap C. Jones The Squadron is represented as too small for the proper discharge of the duties required and unfit for the adequate protection of our commerce on coast of 3000 miles, and throughout an ocean 4000 miles wide. The English have engressed the trade from the Columbia river to the islands; other na tions are forming settlements along the coast, and the United States, meantime, are doing nothing for the encouragement of their citizens to settle there. The Secretary recommends a large increase of the Pacific Squadron.

In the East Indies we have only two ships-the Constellation and Boston; and the Secretary says that it is owing more to good fortune than to our strength that our commerce has suffered no material interruption.

On the coast of Africa we have no squadron, though the recent Treaty with England renders it necessary that a squadron of at least 80 guns should be assigned to that service. This is necessary in order to suppress the slave trade and to afford the protection to our vessels from the African savages of which the aggression upon the schooner Mary Carver shows that they stand in need.

The return of Lieut. Wilkes, of the Exploring Expedition, the Secretary says, has added rich and abundant stores to the country in all departments of natural history. Lieut. W. is angaged in preparing a narrative of his voyage and completing the charts; and the Secretary urges additional aid in this arduous labor.

The Secretary repeats the conviction which he so strongly urged in his last report, that a considerable increase of the Navy is demanded by the nterests of the country. The Gulf of Mexico especially has strong claims for commercial protection. The whole cotton crop for 1842 is estimated at 1,683,574 bales, and of this 1,160,389, the Secetary says, were shipped from the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. The productions of the West, also-tobacco, iron, lead, hemp, &c .- seek the ocean in that way, and it is thought that, on the whole, not less than two-thirds of the commerce of he United States passes through the Gulf. Nearly all this valuable trade is carried on through the Gulf of Florida-a narrow strait, which could be effectually blockaded by two active steam frigates. These and other reasons the Secretary thinks are inflicient to warrant the recommendation of a coniderable increase of our naval force.

Mr Upshur does not urge any considerable appropriation for building new vessels, but recom mends provision for a more efficient training of naval officers. He wishes it borne in mind that "in is an easy thing to build a ship of war; it is a difficult thing to qualify an officer to command her.' He proposes a system of interchange between the several squadrons, and with that view, an arrangement that no ship shall remain more than one year on the same station, except, perhaps, that of the commander-in-chief. The advantages of this, he

1. By keeping the ships more at sea, the officers will be more exercised in their proper duties, and will acquire more of the science and practice of their profession.

2. Discipline will be better learned and better enforced, both as to officers and crews. It is always relaxed while vessels are in port.

3. The dangerous connections and fatal habits, so often formed amid the seductions of luxurious

ports, will be avoided. 4. Officers will have a better opportunity to be come acquainted with different coasts and harbors; with their currents, winds, &c.; with the languages, manners, customs, &c. of different regions of the globe; all which information is indispensable to

an accomplished naval commander. 5. The flag of the country will be displayed in different ports, on many different vessels, thereby giving to foreign countries a better idea of the exent of our naval power. Heretofore, the habit of sending the same vessels repeatedly to the same foreign station has produced the impression that we had no others to send, and has thus detracted from the respect which ought to attach to us as a

naval power. 6. Our vessels of war will be kept constantly in the tracks of our commerce, and be thus ready, on all occasions and in all places, to afford to it whatever assistance it may need.

This whole system will require larger squad-

rons than we have heretofore employed. Mr. Upshur urges strenuously that the Navy be placed upon a proper footing, and its abuses reformed. Too many duties are at present assigned to the bureaux, and the clerical force allowed to them is much too small. The chief of the bureau of medicine he thinks should have a larger salary; and "an expenditure twice as large as the bureau now calls for," he says, "will be more than twice saved annually by its services." The scandals which attach to the Navy from the frequent disreputable behaviour of its officers—though no greater than are to be found in other orders of societydemand a reform, which must commence with the Midshipmen. The Secretary proposes that the naval establishment shall be fixed by law, and that proper naval schools shall be established on shore. For these schools he suggests the following rules:

The schools shall be established at such of the old military fortifications on the seaboard as may afford suitable accommodations, and as may not be required by the War Department.

The officers and teachers shall be supplied from those actually in the naval service; and all nautical instruments, boats for practice, &c., shall be furnished from the Navy. This will save nearly the whole expense of the schools.

Instruction in the schools shall be given to can didates for admission into the Navy, and to mid-

shipmen actually in the service. The admission of candidates shall be regulated by law, as it is done in regard to the West Point

Academy. No boy shall receive an acting appointment in the Navy, until he shall have passed a certain period of diligent study at a naval school: nor unless he shall produce the necessary certificates from his officers and instructors of his good conduct, capacity, physical ability, and general fitness.

Among those who shall produce such certificates, appointments shall be made according to such ule as Congress shall prescribe.

The Secretary makes many admirable suggestions concerning the reform of the naval establishment, and repeats his conviction that the several grades of Admiral, Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral should be established in the Navy. This, he thinks, need not increase the expense of the Navy; and it would afford an opportunity to promote many officers who, though qualified for the highest stations, are yet likely to remain obscure under the presen order. He asks also for an increase in the number of marines and marine officers in the lower

The Secretary thus urges the cause of Protection by allowing our own country to furnish supplies for the Navy:

It is an object of great interest to me, to make the Navy subservient to the encouragement of American industry. This may be done, not only by the protection which it affords to American commerce, (upon which I have already commented.) but also by means of the supplies which it requires. We are, probably, the only people in the world who can, with perfect convenience, build, equip, arm, feed and clothe a navy of the largest size from our own home resources. A nation of any magnitude, having all the materials of war constantly at its command, is essentially powerful. Hence it is of the utmost importance that we should adopt a policy calculated at once to cherish and to develope these sources of our strength and security. The measures more immediately necessary to accomplish this object have already been brought to the notice of Congress; but as they have not yet been acted on, it would seem to be proper that I should again refer to them.

He recommends, for this purpose, the preservation of navy timber on the public lands, and the establishment of a navy-yard, on the largest scale, on the waters of the lower Mississippi; and thus advocates his scheme by an argument, true in part, but not to its utmost extent :

It is by arrangements of this sort that the Navy can be made to return to the country twice the wealth which is expended in support of it. The wealth of a nation does not consist in the quantity of gold which it may have in its Treasury: the economy of a nation is not shown only in the smallness of its expenditures. It is rich only in proportion as its people are rich; and it is economical only so far as it applies the public money to uses more valuable to the people who pay it than the money itself. This is but another name for national thrift: but is the only sense in which national economy is of any value. Nine-tenths of the appropriations to the Navy are paid back to our own people for materials, laber and subsistence. It is thus put into circulation, paying debts, supplying wants, and sustaining credit. Every dollar thus employed increases the tax-paying ability of the people to more than twice that amount; and this tax-paying ability is the true therefore are not to be considered a dead tax upon the Treasury. They not only go back and circulate among our own people, but unlike most other expenses of the Government, they give employment to industry, encouragement to enterprise, and patronage to genius. They perform, to a great extent, the office of a protective Tariff, in developing and bringing into use various sources of our national wealth, particularly in copper, iron, hemp provisions and coal. The effect of even a small lisbursement, so made, upon the public prosperity and comfort, is much more important and extensive than the first view of it would lead us to sup-

The Secretary says that he thinks much of the mechanical labor at the navy yards too dearly paid for, and that too high prices have been paid for iron and copper that have been used. Great frauds in the sale of copper to the department have been practised-much of it not lasting seven years, when good copper would last 20. The very best guns should be made for the service.

LYCEUM LECTURES .- We would call the attention of our citizens to the Lecture to be delivered this evening at the Tabernacle, by George Ban-CROFT, Esq., the Historian. The subject of his Lecture is "The early influence of New-York or American Independence;" and it is one which Mr. Bancroft, from his intimate ecquaintance with our Colonial History, is well qualified to discuss. The price of a single ticket, we perceive, has been reduced from fifty to twenty-five cents. This change is most wise as well as acceptable.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, of the Third Ward, will risit any poor person who resides in his Ward and requires nedical attendance, gratuitously, during the remainder of this becoment season. His office is at No. 75 Chambers-st. This is practical philanthropy, and we hope others, in and out of his profession, will manifest the same desire to assist the Poor in their bour of trouble.

D For contents of the January number of Graham's Magazine, see Post's Advertisement in another column. The attention of the public is invited to the notice of Dr. Buchanan's Lecture, which will be found in another

IT J. Fenimore Cooper vs. Horace Greeley and Thomas McEirath.—The great demand for the Report of this celebrated Libel Suit has induced the usdersigned to publish it in a more convenient and durable form than a newspaper, and they therefore announce that a Pamphlet edition, containing some additions and many corrections, will be published on Friday next. Price 61 cents, or \$4 for one hundred copies. Orders must be accompany
with the cash. GREELEY & McELRATH.

Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street. There will be a fine crowd of ladies, gentlemen and children at the American Museum to day, to see the wor-derful little Dwarf, and witness the splendid performances which take place at three o'clock. The Dwarf is beyond all question the most remarkable specimen of humanity ever seen, and none should fail to visit the little gentleman

I A performance this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the New-York Museum. Dresses of Queen Victoria and the Duchess of Kent, Signor Blitz, &c.

Fiver is one of the most frequent and dangerous diseases to which the human body is lable. Its first impression is made upon the nervous system, then the vessels of the skin become changed, producing dryness and burning heat. After this the general system is involved, and the patient sinks beneath the attack unless relieved by appro-priate remedies. Noxious effluvia and various miasms are the cause of fever, being infused through the atmosphere and then breathed into the lungs, when the poisen com-bines with the impure fluids of the body and is carried by system. If then the animal frame is kept in a perfectly sound and healthy state, and every organ performing it functions properly, there can be no union of the predispos ing cause, which is the noxious effluvia or marsh miasm with the exciting cause which is an impure state of the blood and deprayed condition of the general constitution, and consequently no disease. From actual experiment in vari-ous instances it is proved that Sands's Sarsaparilla is of tself a prophylactic or preventive against disease, by removing the exciting cause, when there is nothing left to bring on an attack. Its peculiar operation is that of an alterative directly, indirectly proving a lasting tonic to the system. By its use the health of the patient becomes fully establish ed as it invigorates all the powers of nature causing

catabished as it invigorates all the powers of nature causing increased energy to the nervous system.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Saods & Co. No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Bui dings.) corner of Chambers street, New York. Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 and 100 Fulton st.; David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

From all quarters the voice of the Press is coming up in approbation of our stand in the last Cooper libel-suit, and in reprehension of the misapplication of Law by which the Liberty of the Press has been prostrated. The only exception we have yet heard-the only discordant note uttered-is the following from The Sun:

J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., on Friday obtained a verdist for \$200 damages against Horace Greeley, for libel. Mr. Cooper, by taking the right course, is doing the State great service, in checking the iodiscriminate libels of the profit gate party backs.

Surely it is a foul bird that acts like The Sun in this case. The Rights we battled for at Ballston were as vitally necessary to that paper as to us. If the construction and application of the Law of Libel which has mulcted us be sound. The Sun is this moment liable to more damages on libel-suits than all the Banks. Steamboats and Real Estate of its owner could possibly satisfy. Aside from the real libels it has uttered, its constructive, 'legal' libels under this judicial ruling would far outnumber the days of its existence. What blindness of hatred must have impelled it to this suicidal mean-The Sun does well to talk of our libels! When

The Tribune was started, and frankly exposed and dissipated some of its Loco-Foco misrepresentations, it answered us with the grossest personal abuse. So it has gone on accusing us vaguely but bitterly of every thing dishonorable and infamous, while it refuses to answer our arguments and dare not discuss with us the great questions of Public Policy on which we differ. Its only recourse is to abuse and defamation. It has stated repeatedly that certain Whigs have subscribed thousands and tens of thousands to support this paper, when not one of them ever gave it the first farthing nor was ever asked to. It has resorted to low epithets and coarse scurrility against us, and waged a warfare every way malignant and dishonorable. Its publisher has even refused to insert the proceedings of a Public Meeting until the officers had consented to strike out a vote of thanks to The Tri-

For all this we cared nothing. At length, emboldened by impunity, The Sun dared to charge us with attempting to get from its messenger a package, foully insinuating that we intended to steal it! Here was the grossest as well as falsest of libels, accusing us of personal dishonesty in a matter where there could be no witnesses but its own pretended informant. It was simply a malignant lie, and we felt constrained to prosecute the responsible liar. He blustered about proving it, held out as long as possible, until we got him into open Court and the cause on for trial, when his lawyer offered to do any thing we might ask to settle, and, as we wanted none of Beach's dirty Ulster and Jacksonville rags, we let him off, compelling him to sign and publish in his own reading columns of Nov. 2d, (not six weeks ago,) the following humiliating retraction :

"AMENDE HONORABLE. "BRAN BREAD HONESTY .- During the trial of McLeod, our "Bran Bread Honesty.—During the trial of McLeod, our correspondent at Utica entrusted one of his packages to an acquaintance, a gentleman of this city, to bring through for him and deliver at this office. A certain lify-livered hypocrite, connected with the Ann street press, who professes to be puritanically pious and outrageously virtuous for the purpose of practising knavery with better impunity, and who left Utica in the same train of cars, on arriving at Albany, accusted the gentleman bearing the package, and, by the talse pretence that our correspondent (who had never spoken a word to him in the world,) had requested him to do so, endeavored to induce the gentleman to surrender the so, endeavored to induce the gentleman to surrender the package to him, for the purpose, as he pretended, of better securing its arrival at our office in season. The gentleman however, was not to be caught by the lying, thief-like, and riliainous device; and refused to surrender the packa the more nobly in that it was a Sanday adventure? Pray, Mister Greeley, can you inform us who this cusning friend of ours was, and what he REALLY proposed doing with the package—provided he could STEAL it in the way he attempted?

"The above paragraph appeared as editorial in the Sun of the 22d November last. The impute tions contained in it, in reference to Mr. Greeley, are entirely unfounded, and had their origin in erroneous information. They are hereby wholly retracted, with an expression of our sincere regret they were ever made. Whatever differences of opinion or interest, calculated to provoke a breach of courtesy, may have existed between us and Mr. Greeley, we have never doubted his personal integrity and moral worth.

MOSES V. BEACH." We have never published nor alluded to this matter before-we scorned to trample on a fallen foe: but when The Sun has the inconceivable impudence to talk of us as libelers, and of Fenimore Cooper's attacks on the Press as "checking the indiscriminate libels of the profligate party backs,' forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

DEFALCATION .- The Savannah Republican of the 7th says that it appears from the annual report of the Comptroller General, that the deficit in the accounts of the late Treasurer, Colonel Thomas Haynes, amounts to \$20,830 33.

The same paper has the following : EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONIES .- By an arival from Milledgeville, we learn that some strange reports are floating there, touching the affairs of the Treasury and Central Bank, as developed by the examining committee. As they implicate individuals high in office and public estimation, we do not trust ourselves to repeat them.

ALLISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE. IN SIXTEEN NUMBERS. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

No. One is now ready. HARPER & BROTHERS, aware of the importance of accommodating themselves to the times, have commenced publishing a series of the most valuable STANDARD WORKS, at a price so low, that the enterprise, they cannot oubt, will meet with general favor, and be sus ained by a

Each work will be published entire, in numbers averaging nearly 160 pages, octavo size, printed in the best manner.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER NUMBER. The paper will be of the first quality, and great care will

be taken that the text is, in all respects, minutely correct. Mr. ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, FROM 1780 TO 1815 elmitted by universal consent, to be one of the most able. profound, and intensely interesting works ever written, and which has rapidly passed through three editions in England and one in France, will be published immediately-the first number is now ready, to be followed by others at intervals of about two weeks. The work will be completed in 16 numbers, making four volumes of about 600 pages each. The cost of the English edition is fifty dollars-the American reader will be put in possession of the same work for FOUR DOLLARS.

This celebrated work will be succeeded by others no less mportant and interesting in the same style, and at the same price; so that for a very moderate sum, paid in the easiest manner, a Library of the choicest works in the language may thus in a short time he obtained. (2) d14 2tis* Ward's Bakery .- The subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has removed his well known Baking Establishment from No. 179 Green-wich st. to the commodious situation No. 219 Fulton st. one door above Greenwich st.

Having enlarged his Bakery he is now enabled to supply all orders sent to him for his celebrated Cakes and Crackers, which are so well known as to require no puffing. He intends to bake for the Holidays Cakes of every description, the quality and cheapness of which shall be unsurpassed.

Plumb Ca	ike1s. 9d.	per pound
DU.	OU. DISTRICENT Se Ad	44
DO.	do, or namented, best style 9, 64	12
Aimond	Cake 1s Ed	44
Citron	00 1s 64	11
Currant	10	46
macaroni	es 9a ad	44
SCOLED U	3Ke to 11	
New-1ea	r's Cakes, hrst quality or tod	44
Some may	think the above prices too low for se would say call and indee for	a good and

at No. 219 Fulton st. one door above Greenwich st. N. B. All orders thankfully received, and purchases sent to any part of the city.

IF Post Office. - New-York, Dec. 12, 1842.- ENGLISH Mail.-Letter Bags for England per steamer Columbia, which leaves Boston on 16th inst., will close at this office on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 45 minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M. dis 3t JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Postmaster. House.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Destructive Fire-Escape from the flames of a Father and Mother with her Six Children. Correspondence of the Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, 8 o'clock, P. M. A fire broke out yesterday morning about six 'clock, at the corner of Pratt-street and Stable Alley, in the clothing store of Mr. William Male. The flames soon extended to the adjoining segar and tobacco manufactory of John B. Moedy, who occupied the upper part of the building as a dwelling. Before Mr. M. or his family could be alarmed the flames had spread to all the lower part of the house, and effectually cut off their retreat by the stairs.

Mr. M. thus found himself with his wife, six small children and several apprentice boys, confined in a room over a raging fire which threatened every moment to envelope them. The shricks and cries of the mother and children rose above the din occasioned by the Firemen, and a ladder was readily got and placed to the window, up which mounted Mr. James Irvin, a member of the Union Fire Company, and succeeded in bearing off three of the children. He was followed in his work of mercy by Capt. Briggs of the schooner Direct, who carried off the remaining children, and others then removed the mother and father, the latter entirely overcome by the smoke which filled the room. The apprentice boys also made good their escape. The entire contents of Mr. Moody's store, together with all his furniture and apparel, were

From Mr. Moody's house the fire extended to the rear of Mr. Hugh Boyle's warehouse. The loss will not be very serious.

Mr. Male has insurance to the amount of \$3000 in the Firemen's office on his stock. Mr. Moody' stock is insured for \$3,500, and his house for \$2, 500. Has also a policy of \$700 on his furniture Mr. Gillett's stock of teas is covered by policies to the amount of \$60,000. Inasmuch as the tea were all removed, the damage, it is supposed, will be trifling. G. M. Robertson, we learn, is fully covered by insurance. The warehouses on Gaystreet are insured.

It is not known how the fire originated.

Twenty-First Rule Sustained-Reference of President's Message-Exchequer Dis cussions-Gen. Jackson's Fine. Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, to-day he usual Standing Committees, and the Select Committee on a National Foundry, (Mr. WM. Cost Johnson, Chairman,) were annuunced .-They are as follows:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Halsted of N. J., Blair of N. V., Barton of N. J., Borden of Mass., Cravens of Ind. Gamble of Ga., Turney of Tenn., Houston of Ala., Reynoids of Illinois.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Fillmore of N. Y., Botts of Va. Mason of Ohio, Wallace of Indiana, Marshall of Ky., J. R. Ingersoll of Penn., John W. Jones of Va., Atherton of N. H., F. H. Pickens of S. C.

Commerce—Messrs. Kennedy of Md., Wintbrop of Mass., Toland of Penn., Childs of N. Y., Raynor of N. C., Randall of Maine, Andrews of Ohio, Williams of Conn., Lewis, of N. Y.

of N. Y.

Public Lands-Messrs. Morrow, Ohio; Casey, Ill.; Smith. Conn.; Gentry, Ten.; Bronson, Me.; Haward, Mich.; Brewster, N. Y.; Chapman, Ala.; Thompson, Miss. Post Offices and Roads-Mr. Briggs, Chairman. Claims-Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, Chairman. District of Columbiu-Mr. Underwood, of Ky., Chair-

Manufactures-Mr. Saltonstall, of Mass., Chairman.

Agriculture—Mr. Deberry, of N. C., Chairman.
Judiciary—Messrs. Barnard of N. Y., Trumbull of Conn.
Particle of Md., Brawn of Tenn., Davis of Ky., Charles J.
Ingersoll of Pa., Roosevelt of N. Y., Jaunders of N. C.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Hiland Hall, Chairman.
Public Expenditures—Mr. A. L. Linn of New-York hairman.
Foreign Relation:-Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Cushing, Eve

reit of Vt, Granger of N. Y., E. D. White of La., A Holmes of S. C., H. Sheppard, Caruthers of Tenn., A. I Stuart of Va.

Militia—Mr. Keim, of Pa. Chairman.

Military Affairs—Mr. Stanley, of N. C. Chairman.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Henry A. Wise, Chairman.

Pensions-Mr. Pope, of Ky., Chairman. Revolutionary Pensions-Mr. Taliaterro of Virginia

Invalid Pensioners-Mr. Calvary Morris, Chairman. Indian Affairs-Mr. James Cooper, of Pa. Chairman. The other Committees are without change, and are not important in themselves.

The resolution of Mr. ADAMS to rescind the 21st Rule, excluding Abolition petitions, coming up, Mr. WM. Cost Johnson moved to lay it on the table-which was carried: Yeas 106; Nay 102-and thus this exciting subject is for the present disposed of, unless, perchance, it be called up o-morrow by a motion of reconsideration.

Mr. FILLMORE moved, as the Committees were low organized, that the Message of the President be taken up and referred. This was a short sesion, and it was important that the business should early be distributed among the Committees and prepared for the action of the House.

Mr. Pickens moved that the message be re ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the Un on. It must be detated, at some time he said and in his opinion it would be expediting business to take it up, and thoroughly discuss it at the outset in Committee of the Whole and then they would be prepared for action on its various propositions when they came up.

Mr. FILLMORE said that the experience of two or three years had satisfied him that the only re sult of this course would be to waste two or three weeks in a political debate of no beneficial effect This had been the case formerly, and it had been with great difficulty that the Message had been taken from the Committee of the Whole and appor tioned to the various Committees. At one session they had failed in getting it out at all.

Mr. WM. Cost Johnson briefly opposed the motion of Mr. Pickens.

The question was then taken, and the House refused the reference to the Committee of the

Mr. FILLMORE offered a resolution referring to the Committee of Ways and Means that part of the Message relating to the Treasury and financial concerns of Government, including the Exchequer

Mr. Cushing moved a substitute resolution t refer that portion relating to the Exchequer, to the Committee of the Whole on the Union, and that relating to the present condition of the Treasury and to the Tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill he had had the honor of reporting from the Select Committee on this subject at the last session, he said was now before the Committee of the Whole, and the Message should be referred to the same Committee, to afford an op portunity for speedy action. He intended at the earliest possible mement, in anticipation of the usual reports from the Committee of Ways and Means of appropriation bills, to move that this bill be taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. FILLMORE said he had no desire to throw

any obstacle in the way of a speedy action on the subject; on the contrary, he sincerely regretted that it had not been considered last Session. He was willing that it should be taken up as soon as the gentleman desired, and the reference of this portion of the Message to the Committee of Ways and Means would not prevent action at any time, as the Committee of the Whole had the whole measure before them.

Mr. Pickens said the Executive and his friends were in a peculiar minority on this floor, and in order to be liberal towards them and give the measure on which they had staked themselves before the country a fair opportunity for being considered, he was in favor of the reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. EVERETT was desirous of giving the plan of the Executive a fair chance, which it had not had. It had been committed to a Committee of its friends last Session and they had damned it .-There was no time last Session, from the time it was brought forward to the end of the Session, when it could have received a single vote in the

He wanted a direct vote to be taken on the President's project, and therefore moved an mendment to Mr. Fillmore's resolution, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report the identical bill of the Secretary of the Treaury and recommended by the President with their opinion whether it should pass.

Mr. Cushing, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. C . Ingersoll, briefly explained the material differnces between the plan of the President and that reported by the Select Committee of last Session The former authorised the issue of paper in the proportion of three to one, on the specie of the Exchequer, and authorised dealings in Exchanges to a limited degree, while the latter authorised th ssue of paper dollar for dollar with the specie, and prohibited dealing in Exchanges. There were other differences but they were immaterial. Mr. INGERSOLL expressed dissent from both

plans, and especially irreconcilable opposition to the President's, and advocated the resolution of eference of Mr. Cushing, expressing the hone hat early action would be taken on the subject. Mr. HOLMES opposed the amendment of M.

Everett, on the ground that it proposed without iscussion to dispose of a matter by instructions to Committee, which required the most attentive investigation. He advocated Mr. Cushing's resolution Mr. WM. Cost Johnson expressed no opinion on the merits of either plan, but supported the resolution of reference to the Committee of the Whole, in order to the earliest action on the

Mr. Wisk advocated Mr. Cushing's resolution and ascribed the resolution to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means to an intention on the part of gentlemen to procure a plan out of the House. Mr. McKENNAN expressed the opinion that further debate at this time would be upprofitable, arged the necessity of attention to other and pressing business, and appealed to Mr. Everett to withdraw his motion which would be productive of no good, as the Committee of Ways and Means would have the general subject before them and would be empowered to report on it. Mr. J. G. FLOYD advocated the reference to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Everett withdrew his amend-

of the Message relative to the Exchequer to the committee of the Whole on the Union (under the consideration of which at this time is the Exchequer bill reported by him at the last session) failed: Yeas 100; Nays 105.

Mr. Cushing's amendment to refer the portion

Mr. FILLMORE's resolution to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means was then adopted.

Mr. FILLMORE moved to refer that portion relating to Gen. Jackson's fine to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. WM. W. IRWIN moved its reference to a Select Committee, but subsequently substituted for it the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; which was rejected-Yeas 97. Navs 103.

The remaining portions of the Message were, with but little debate, referred to the appropriate Committees.

And the House adjourned. The SENATE was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr.

Uston, who made his first official appearance o-day. Several additional Senators have arrived and took their seats to-day; many, however, are still

The usual Committees were announced, as fol

Committee on Foreign Relations-Messrs, Archer, Ber rien. Buchanan, Talimadge and Choate.

Finance-Messrs. Evans, Graham, Woodbury, Berrien and Crittenden

Commerce-Messrs. Huntington, King, Woodbridge, Bar-

ow and Wright.

Manufactures—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buhanan and Morehead.

Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Crafts, Bates, Smith of Conn.

nd Sturgeon.
Military Affairs-Messrs. Crittenden, Huntington, Merck, Benton and Wilcox.

Militia—Messrs. Barrow, Fulton, Smith of Ind., Williams and McRoberts.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bayard, Barrow, Williams, Choat-

Public Lands-Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallinadge, Walker, Hunting ton and Conrad.

Private Land Claims - Messrs, Henderson, Linn Fulton and Sprague.

Indian Affairs—Messis. White, Morehead, Sevier, Phelps

and Benton.

Claims--Messrs. Graham, Wright, Woodbridge and Phelps.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Phelps, Williams, Clayton, Smith of Conn. and Allen. Judiciary-Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Walker

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs, Merrick, Simmons, McRoberts, Conrad and Miller.
Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, Young, King Ind Cuthbert.

Pensions—Messrs, Bates, Phelps, Bagby, Allen and Sev. A.

District of Columbia—Messrs, Mill r. Bayard, King,

Kerr and Young. Patent and Patent Office-Messis. Kerr, Porter, Henderon, Wilcox and Sturgeon.

Ketrenchment-Messis, Morehead, Graham, Miller, Ful-

nand Sarague.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Dayton and Evans.
Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Tappan, White and Porter.
Printing—Messrs. Clayton, Williams and Sprague.
Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Conrad, Bagby and Sturg.
Library—Messrs. Woodbridge, Tappan and Choate.

Numerous petitions and resolutions were proented, and notices given of the introduction of bills Among these were resolutions by Mr. BEN-TON (which lie over) inquiring of the President the probable number of vessels to compose the African squadron under the British treaty, the expenditures thereof, &c., and a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Bayard for rescinding the Ex-

punging resolutions. The Senate adjourned. ARGUS.

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